



NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 8.

MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1894.

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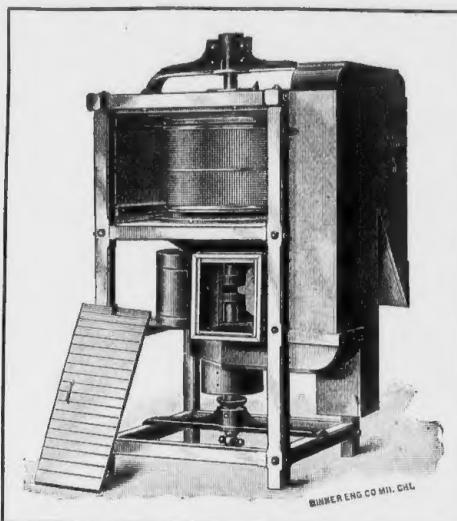
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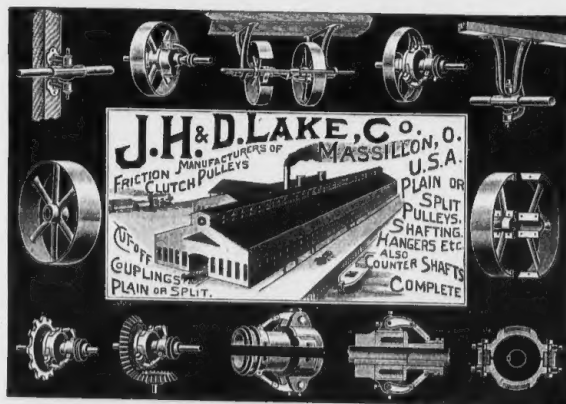


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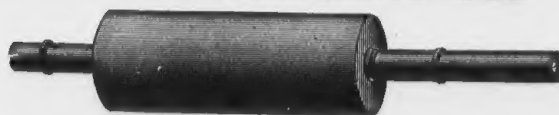
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# THE UNITED STATES *Miller*

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 8.

MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1894.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

## DECISION OF THE CELEBRATED RUSSELL CASE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED  
STATES FOR THE EASTERN  
DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

JOHN H. RUSSELL  
vs.  
JOHN F. KERN, Surviv-  
ing Partner, etc. In Equity.  
GEO. E. SUTHERLAND,  
Counsel for Complainant.  
N. C. GRIDLEY and  
SAM'L HOWARD,  
For Defendant.

On demurrer to amended  
bill, alleging ownership in com-  
plainant and infringement by  
defendant of ten several letters

patent, and are numbered and  
dated as follows:

(1) No. 133,898, issued Dec.  
10, 1872, on application filed  
Oct. 21, 1872, for machine for  
dressing flour;  
(2) No. 137,495, issued April  
1, 1873, on application filed Oct.

May 20, 1872, for middlings  
purifying machine;

(5) No. 164,050, issued June 1,  
1875, on application filed July  
12, 1871, for machine for dress-  
ing flour and middlings;  
(6) No. 187,923, issued Feb.  
27, 1877, on application filed

29, 1878, for middlings puri-  
fier;

(9) No. 236,101, issued Dec.  
28, 1880, on application filed  
Nov. 2, 1880, for middlings  
purifier;  
(10) No. 258,142, issued May  
16, 1882, on application filed  
Jan. 4, 1873, for middlings puri-  
fier.

SEAMAN J. This case was  
before the Court upon de-  
murrer to the original amended  
bill, and demurrer overruled.  
58 Fed. Rep. 382. The bill of  
complaint has been further  
amended, and new points



NEW BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, DULUTH, MINN.

patent, issued to George T.  
Smith, for machines for Mid-  
dlings purifying and flour  
dressing and for process, as-  
serted as constituting one com-  
pact machine. Copies of the  
patents are annexed to and  
made part of the bill of com-

plaint, issued to George T.  
Smith, for machines for manu-  
facturing flour;

(3) No. 154,770, issued Sept.  
8, 1874, on application filed Aug.  
17, 1874, for flour dressing ma-  
chine;

(4) No. 158,992, issued Jan.  
19, 1875, on application filed

Dec. 28, 1876, for middlings  
purifier;

(7) No. 194,539, issued Aug.  
28, 1877, on application filed  
Sept. 8, 1874, for middlings  
purifier;

(8) No. 208,936, issued Oct. 15,  
1878, on application filed Aug.

are now raised by demurrer.  
The following allegation in the  
original bill is now, among  
other changes, omitted, viz.:

"The complainant further  
shows upon information and  
belief, and charges the fact to  
be, that it is impossible to as-



sess damages or estimate profits arising singly from the use of one of the devices covered by the George T. Smith's patents above mentioned, or any combination thereof less than the whole of them, and that damages cannot be assessed or profits determined in any other way than by taking the George T. Smith's Midlings Purifying machine as a whole, as the same has been used by the defendant, and assessing damages or estimating profits for the use of said machine as a whole, and damages cannot be assessed or determined in parts or for parts thereof."

This allegation was deemed material at the former hearing, to save for consideration the earlier and expired patents, as entering into the asserted compact machine.

The original bill was filed May 31, 1892, after the following of the patents in suit had expired, viz.: No. 133,898, of Dec. 10, 1872; No. 137,495, of April 1, 1873; No. 154,770, of Sept. 8, 1874; No. 158,992, of May 20, 1872; and No. 164,050, which was dated June 1, 1875, expired immediately thereafter and before return of subpoena, and appears fully anticipated by No. 133,898. No claim to relief in equity could be based upon either of these expired patents. The objections which are now raised to the remaining and unexpired patents are serious, and if well taken are fatal to any relief here.

1. The objection which will be first considered is that the invention shown and described in the latter and unexpired patents is the same invention shown and described in one or the other of the prior and expired patents, issued to the same inventor. These prior patents are each fully disclosed by the bill as entering into a cause of action. Comparing their specifications and drawings with those of the later patents, and in the light of the summary of mechanical elements claimed for each as set out in the brief for complainants, I can find no escape from the conclusion that these later patents are covered by those of earlier issue, and are invalid under the rules clearly stated in the recent case of *Miller vs. Eagle Manufacturing Co.*, 151 U. S. 186; also in *Oval Wood Dish Co. vs. Sandy Creek Co.*, 60 Fed. R. 285. The differences seem to be in phraseology and not in device; their allowance would "operate to extend or prolong the monopoly beyond the period allowed by law." For this comparison it does not seem that aid could be afforded by extrinsic evidence, but the question of identity is one of law, which can be determined solely from the face of the patents. *Heald vs. Rice*, 104 U.

S. 737; *Miller vs. Eagle Manufacturing Co.*, supra. It is not a question of patentable invention in the general sense, or of inquiry into the prior state of the art, but only whether or not the subsequent patents are mere duplications or aggregations of the prior patented devices of the same inventor, set out in the same bill. While this determination would ordinarily be left to final hearing, it seems so squarely presented on the face of this bill that exception may well be made in favor of the preliminary ruling here called for.

2. The further point is urged that it appears from the face of the bill that the complainant is the assignee only of rights here under letters patent No. 133,898, and another patent not in suit. This involves a construction of the instruments of assignment, and beyond any consideration deemed necessary at the former hearing, if it be assumed that the amended bill excludes the granting of any relief under No. 133,898 as an expired patent. This point impresses me as well presented by demurrer, because the bill distinctly pleads these sources of title as allegations of title in complainant; and I think there is much force in the objection that the assignment may not be held applicable to the later patents, but in the view reached upon the preceding point do not find a decision necessary.

The questions here raised are fundamental, and if they can be decided at the threshold, and I am right in my views, it will prove a great saving to all parties to have them now determined. If I am mistaken, the correction can be had by an appeal before the large expense in preparation for final hearing shall be incurred, and in anticipation of that course I have not deemed it necessary to extend this opinion beyond a statement of my conclusions, especially as there are so many demands upon my time.

The demurrer will be sustained and the bill dismissed for want of equity.

#### FRENCH FLOUR IN U. K.

A special telegram sent out from Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, says: Full of significance to American wheat growers and millers is a special report made to the state department by the United States Consul Lathrop, at Bristol, Eng. He says:

"The new fiscal arrangements established in France early in the year with regard to the duty on wheat and flour are already beginning to have an effect on the export of flour to the United Kingdom. It will be remembered that the duty on wheat and flour was considerably increased by France, the avowed object being to make the coun-

try self-supporting and to increase production to such an extent as to prevent the introduction of foreign growths.

"A result of this policy, which, perhaps, was not foreseen by the French government is now observable in vigorous and determined effort on the part of the French millers to supply the British market with flour. All grades, from red dog up to, a product which will compare well with the finest American winter patents, are being vigorously pushed at prices which at the present moment, grade for grade, are a shilling a sack cheaper than American. Their best grades are beautiful in color, resembling the Oregon flours so much admired here; but they cannot compare in strength and will not bake into so heavy a loaf.

"It is generally assumed that the flour is made from imported wheats, and that the drawbacks upon re-exportation in the shape of flour are so regulated as greatly to amount to a considerable bounty. If this be the case (and it is difficult otherwise to account for the dimensions already reached by the trade) it is evident that our American flour will have to meet an energetic, organized and bounty fed competition. It is also believed that there is a combination among the French millers to limit domestic sales, thus maintaining domestic prices. The result of such policy, taken in connection with the payment of a drawback is certain. A large surplus stock will be dumped into the United Kingdom at a loss, if need be."

#### EXPORT OF BREADSTUFF DURING JULY, 1894.

The following from the Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of July, 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

	1894.		1893.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley	19,186	\$ 8,859	686,569	\$ 341,629
Corn	1,006,998	493,354	5,306,142	2,783,816
Oats	48,820	18,167	1,062,372	424,059
Rye	...	...	65,494	37,587
Wheat	5,547,944	3,372,673	12,444,713	9,183,723
Total	6,622,968	\$3,883,062	20,085,238	\$12,770,814

There were also exported during the month of July 1894:

25,140 bbls. corn meal valued at \$ 72,591  
283,568 lbs. oat meal valued at 5,647  
1,351,503 bbls. wheat flour valued at 4,167,308

The decrease in breadstuffs under July, 1893 amounts to \$11,277,667.

#### WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

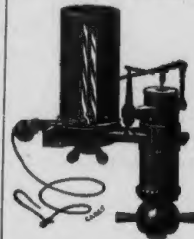
Compiled for Europe by the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

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The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of Breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named.

#### AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.

	Aug. 1, 1894.	Aug. 1, 1893.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Afloat for United Kingdom	9,500,000	11,900,000
do.	9,000,000	10,400,000
Afloat for Continent	15,800,000	14,700,000
Total afloat	34,300,000	36,900,000
In store, United Kingdom	20,500,000	24,900,000
do.	10,500,000	8,500,000
In store, France	5,800,000	8,000,000
In store, other countries	11,000,000	10,000,000
Total European supplies	81,900,000	88,300,000

#### APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

	Aug. 1, 1894.	Aug. 1, 1893.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flour in Canada—equal	336,000	515,700
Flour in U. S.—east	6,598,000	7,774,000
Flour in U. S.—west	382,000	366,000
Wheat in Canada	4,039,000	4,900,500
Wheat in U. S.—east	72,918,000	72,291,100
Wheat in U. S.—west	8,347,000	8,586,900
Total	92,551,000	89,774,000

THE editor of the *Independent*, Pomeroy, Wash., is kicking at the price of flour in the following way: "The Spokane papers quote flour as low as \$2.25 per barrel at that place and quote wheat at 30 cents. As 5 bushels of wheat will make a barrel of flour and pay for the manufacture, it seems to us that \$2 would be a big price for a barrel of flour these hard times. Those who eat flour have as much cause to strike as the Pullman laborers."—Ex.

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Secretary—FRANK BARRY, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Secretary, L. R. Hurd, Milwaukee.

## Associations.

THE Kentucky Millers' Association, at their annual meeting held at Lexington, June 28th, re-elected the old officers for another year, as follows: Joseph LeCompte, president, Lexington; C. C. Hagemeyer, vice president, Butler; John J. Logan, secretary and treasurer, Shelbyville; Directors—Geo. T. Hunter, Maysville; J. N. Miles, Frankfort; W. W. Adams, Cynthiana; and C. H. Perry, Mt. Sterling.

It was decided to meet every three months, on the third Thursday in the month.

THE Southern Illinois Millers met at Enfield July 30th, for the purpose of permanently forming the South-eastern Illinois Millers' Association, which was temporarily effected at Carmi on the 19th. Ed. H. Orr of Enfield was elected president, H. L. Rice of Norris City, secretary. A committee to draft By-Laws was appointed, who will report at the next meeting to be held at Enfield on August 8th.

AT the Executive Committee meeting of the South-western Winter-wheat Miller's Association, held at Kansas City, July 26th, the first business transacted was a consideration of the Trunk Line Association's circular of July 12th, which denies to shippers, or shipper's agents, reports regarding the condition of export flour, and also the right of millers' representatives to inspect such flour at seaboard. The Committee discussed the order from every point of view, and reached the conclusion that if the different propositions of the order are insisted upon, it would tend to increase the insurance rates, as insurance inspectors would be denied the privilege of learning the condition of the risk at seaboard. The case is to be further investigated and reported to the association. Plans for extending the foreign markets for American flour were discussed, and it was decided that

the association should send a committee to Washington, to present to the President and State department the millers' petition for greater consideration, in future commercial treaties, for the milling industry.

The committee, consisting of President Davis, and Secretary Gallagher, is to specially urge the importance and business demands of freer trade relations with Mexico.

The discrimination against millers in favor of grain-buyers at non-competitive shipping points, amounting to 2 cents per 100 pounds was considered, and President Davis appointed E. E. Dawson, Geo. H. Hunter and L. M. Miller a committee to seek the abolition of the practice.

The plan of having a millers' exposition in connection with the next annual meeting was informally and favorably considered.

THE Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association met at Philadelphia on the 8th inst., and formulated the following programme for the Gettysburg Convention:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11TH.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—

HON. CYRUS HOFFA.

ROUTINE BUSINESS:

Roll Call.

Reading Minutes.

Report of Secretary.

Enrollment of new Members.

Report of Treasurer.

Report of various Committees.

ADDRESS BY HON. CHARLES A. MINER.

"Advancement of Milling since the Organization of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association."

PAPER BY GEO. T. INGHAM.

"Who Should Pay for the Infringements of Patents?"

EVENING SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

PAPER BY W. H. RICHARDSON.

"Is it Profitable and Advisable for the Millers of Pennsylvania to become Members of the State Association?"

ADDRESS BY J. M. MAGUIRE.

"The Success and Present Status of the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co."

PAPER BY B. F. ISENBERG.

"The most advantageous Time for Holding the Annual Meeting."

WEDNESDAY MORNING and Afternoon will be devoted to a tour of the Battlefield.

The meeting will be held in the Court House at Gettysburg, the county seat of Adams County, the authorities there having placed a spacious room at the disposal of the visiting millers and their friends. In addition to the topics which have been assigned to the different speakers, a number of subjects are also on the list for informal discussion. The matters of patents, weights, packages, grain for milling, etc, will receive due attention.

THE Secretary of the Michigan State Millers' Association acting according to instructions contained in the resolution adopted at the semi-annual meeting last month has sent out the following circular: To the Secretary of State, Secretary of Agriculture and the Senators and members of Congress from Michigan:

At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association, held in the City of Lansing, July 10th, 1894, the following resolution was adopted at the conclusion of a long discussion on the topic: "Reciprocity in Trade; What action can be Taken to Promote the Millers' Interests in this Direction":

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Senators and Members of Congress from Michigan, asking their aid and influence in bringing about the abrogation of the excessive duties on American flour over American wheat by France and Germany.

In pursuance of this resolution I respectfully ask that you give this matter your attention, with a view to advancing the interests of the milling industry in the direction indicated.

The Michigan State Millers' Association is an organization of millers representing a combined capacity of over 14,000 barrels of flour per day, and in common with every individual miller and the various other millers' associations throughout this country, is vitally interested in the extension of foreign markets for American flour.

With a milling capacity in this country greatly in excess of the requirements of the domestic demand, it is becoming a serious question, six months in the year, as to what shall be done with the output, in order to keep the mills in anything like continuous operation.

The only solution to the problem appears to be the broadening of our foreign markets, and the most natural and profitable field, not already occupied, seems to be the two countries named.

There, however, we are confronted with prohibitive duties on our flour, while a low or very much less duty is imposed on our wheat.

The effect of this is to exclude our manufactured product and put the raw material at a premium, thus closing down the American mill, while the grain is being drawn from its very doors to supply markets, which, with fair opportunities, we might make our own.

The American miller asks for no protection or special advantages; all he requires is a fair field and no favor, and he can feed Europe with the best and cheapest flour on earth.

If foreign countries must impose a duty on wheat to protect their agriculturists, let our government, so far as in its power lies, see to it that no higher proportionate duty is placed on flour. This will put the millers of all countries on an equal footing and is all the American miller asks or needs, to give him a fair share of the business.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the material benefit it would be to the United States if a large percentage of the wheat she exports could go out of the country as flour. It would be an insult to your intelligence and a waste of your time to discuss this phase of the question.

You know its importance and have heard something of the depression existing in milling and agricultural circles—and I may say no two interests are closer allied than those of the miller and the farmer, twin brothers in misery at this time—therefore, can we count on you to bear this matter in mind, and as often as an opportunity occurs, or a chance to make an opportunity presents itself, to do what you can in every legitimate way, to bring about the change asked for in the resolution?

Most respectfully submitted,

M. A. REYNOLDS,

Secretary.

## NEW ENGINE PAMPHLET.

The James Leffel & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, has issued a fine and complete new pamphlet, illustrating and describing their well known line of Upright and Horizontal Steam Engines and Steel Boilers with latest improvements, which were awarded Diploma and Medal at the World's Fair. A copy may be had free on application to the Company. It is well worth sending for by any one needing an engine or boiler.



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#### AVERAGE PRICE OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The average export price of wheat from the United States for the year ending June 30 was 67.2 cents per bushel, compared with 79.9 for the preceding year, and an annual average of 90 cents for a period of ten years ending with 1893. The average price of flour exported for the year was \$4.11 per barrel, compared with \$4.54 the preceding year, and an annual average of \$4.81 for ten years ending with 1893. The decline in valuation of flour being less than in wheat, is suggestive of the view that the exports embrace a higher average in quality compared with the previous years.—*Price Current.*

#### THE VIENNA FAIR.

After some wavering the Vienna Produce Exchange committee has finally decided to hold its fair as usual. On the 10th of last month a circular letter was sent out by the Austro-Hungarian consul general in London, in which it was stated that "An international grain and seed fair will be held on August 27th and 28th next, at the Exchange for Agricultural Produce (formerly Corn and Flour Exchange) in Vienna, and that all interested in the grain and flour trade are cordially invited to participate in the fair." The Vienna Produce Exchange committee was strongly inclined, it is said, to give up the fair once for all, which is the less surprising when it is borne

in mind that a considerable section of the Vienna corn trade looks with no favor on the fair on account of its disturbing influence on local trade. The Austrian minister of commerce was, however, very unwilling that Vienna should be deprived of an institution which year by year caused a considerable circulation of foreign money in Vienna, and his influence has prevailed.—*The Miller, London.*

#### RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of Patents for Milling and Grain-handling appliances granted during July 1894, is specially reported for the U. S. MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, No. 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents:

No. 522,421, Apparatus for cleaning grain, &c. H. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.  
No. 522,458, Pneumatic Grain Conveyer. F. E. Duckham, London, Eng.  
No. 522,457, Delivery apparatus for pneumatic grain-conveyers. F. E. Duckham, London, Eng.  
No. 522,468, Hominy-mill. R. G. Jenckes, Terre Haute, Ind.  
No. 522,377, Pulverizing-mill. F. J. Judd, Jersey City, N. J.  
No. 522,522, Rotary Flour-bolt. L. Hertzler, Mechanicsburg, Pa.  
No. 522,923, Dust-arrester. C. F. Verrell, Grand Rapids, Md.  
No. 522,769, Dust-collector. W. P. Thompson & P. Van Gelder, Liverpool, Eng.  
No. 522,700, Dust or soot collect-

ing machine. P. Van Gelder and W. P. Thompson, Liverpool, Eng.

No. 522,698, Grinding-mill. T. L. & T. J. Sturtevant, Quincy, Mass.

No. 522,584, Malt-grinding mill. J. Brauer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No. 522,945, Pulverizing-apparatus. J. M. Schutz, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 523,085, Crushing or grinding-mill. R. E. Shill, London, Eng.

No. 522,985, Grain-drier. I. G. Hooper, Newark, N. J.

No. 522,996, Grain scouring or polishing machine. G. W. Mead, Tecumseh, Mich.

No. 523,215, Separating and purifying machine. J. La Croix, Milwaukee, Wis.

No. 523,191, Grain Weigher. G. Anderson, Wells, Minn.

No. 523,560, Dust-collector. A. Heine, Silverbrook, N. Y.

No. 523,335, Flour-mill air-bolt. J. S. Dodge, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 523,320, Millstone. M. Ams, New York, N. Y.

No. 523,515, Screen. G. W. Cross, Pittston, Pa.

#### TRADE MARKS.

No. 24,975, North Pacific Flour Mills Co. Walla Walla, Wash. Flour, corn-meal, farina, grits, oat-meal and crushed cereals. The words "Snow Drift," used since April 1892.

No. 24,974, Eli Pettijohn Cereal Comp'y. Minneapolis, Minn. Wheaten Breakfast Food, a portrait of Eli Pettijohn. Used since May 22, 1894.

No. 24,976, Bothfield & Weygandt, New York, N. Y. Wheat Flour. The word "Regina." Used since July 18, 1890.

No. 24,996, A. F. Roberts & Co. New York, N. Y. Wheat-flour. The "Seaside Mills Alhaja de Oro." Used since Dec. 1893.  
No. 25,045, Hood County Milling Co. Granbury, Tex. Wheat-flour. The words "Fancy Straight." Used since July '91.  
No. 25,046, Robbins & Baltzell, Madison, Wis. Wheat-flour. The words "Top-Notch," and a representation of a woman standing upon the highest round of a ladder leaning against a pile of barrels. Used since Nov. 8, 1893.

#### WASHINGTON

And the Beautiful Virginias via Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Big Four Route.

Here are a few facts, which left for your own consideration and conservative judgment will bring but one conclusion: "The Best Line."

The magnificent trains of the Big Four Route leave the new Central Station, Chicago, daily passing through La Fayette and Indianapolis to Cincinnati, where in the Central Union Station, direct connections are made with all trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville Railway and B. & O. S. W. Railway, extending in every direction south and southeast, a feature enjoyed by no other line. From Indianapolis Through Palace Sleeping Cars run daily to Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, through the picturesque and historic Virginias, whose beautiful mountain scenery make the trip so intensely interesting, that only one regret is possible—the trip is so short.

Are you going to any point in Virginia? Are you going to Washington? This is your route.

When you purchase your ticket, see that it reads via Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways.

E. O. MCCORMICK, Gen. Tral. Mgr. D. B. MARTIN, Gen. Pas. & Tkt. Agt.



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PUBLISHERS.

O. C. KROMPAS, Business Manager.

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MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1894.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

## Editorial.

### LEE COCKLE SEPARATOR AGAIN COMES TO THE FRONT.

WE are in receipt of a number of copies of a circular being sent out to millers in all parts of the Northwest by Wm. E. Lee. The object of this circular is to urge millers to accept "a general offer to settle with all infringers," on the basis of \$25 for each single cylinder machine and \$50 for each double cylinder machine. This, in the face of a forced judgment of \$4 per cylinder secured at the last trial before a jury, is a generosity unheard of. Of course the millers will tumble over each other to avail themselves of this liberal (?) offer.

In the last issue of the U. S. MILLER we gave a detailed account of the trial of the case of Lee vs. Washburn-Crosby Co. The decision in this case was a complete victory for the defense. As they did not expect any better verdict from the jury than was given in the suit of Lee vs. Pillsbury, consequently the cutting down of the verdict to \$4 per cylinder was a surprise to the defense. Mr. Lee fails to state in his circular the amount of the verdict rendered in the last trial, but that some of our readers may not have seen a report of the decision we will recapitulate

what we said in the last issue of the U. S. MILLER:

"After nine long hot days of legal battle before the U. S. Court, Judge Williams of Little Rock, Ark., presiding, the case was closed, and the jury took up the battle (for a battle it must have been.) The jury retired at 5 p. m., Saturday, and Monday morning came into court requesting "to be discharged as they could not agree."

The judge, however, gave them light on some points, and sent them back. Another twenty-four hours of sweltering brought them to Tuesday morning, and into court with the same report of disagreement. Again the judge sent them back with instructions to come to an agreement if possible. When they shortly returned bringing in a verdict of \$72, or \$4 royalty damage per machine. While in the Pillsbury Washburn case, fought by the Cockle Separator Manfg. Co., the verdict against the defendant was \$1,600. The defendants immediately secured a stay of proceedings, and will move for a new trial. The fact that this was a forced verdict and for a nominal sum, augers well for a final wiping out of this worthless claim upon the millers of the United States."

In his circular Mr. Lee claims to have "established the validity of his patent" by the verdict of 36 jurymen. The validity of no patent was ever established by a jury. The Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court only have this power. When it gets their decision then may the validity of a patent be pronounced as "established." The Pillsbury suit was defended by the Cockle Separator Co. and by them appealed, but the appeal for reasons best known to themselves, went by default. The suit of Lee vs. Washburn-Crosby Co. was defended by the Millers' National Association and notwithstanding the small verdict secured, will carry the case to the Court of Appeals, when the question of validity will be settled for all time and the patent declared void. All the members of the Millers' National Association that have summons served on them for infringement have only to send such documents to the secretary of the association who will give the matter his attention.

### THE SMITH PURIFIER PATENTS VOID.

THE famous Smith purifier patents have at last culminated in defeat. Judge W. S. Seamen, U. S. district judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has just rendered his decision in the case of Russell vs. Kern, which we print in full in another column. The complaint has been thrice amended, and each time to its detriment, and to each amendment a new and different demurrer had to be set up. The suit Russell vs. Kendall & Co., of Hartford, Wis., was brought prior to the Kern suit. A demurrer to this suit was also entered and was of such force and effect that the complainant's attorneys were apparently afraid to argue it, preferring to bring a new suit, which they did in May 1892, against Jno. F. Kern, et al. of Milwaukee. The National Executive Committee employed N. C. Gridley of Chicago to make the defense for the reason that Mr. Gridley was thoroughly posted on Purifier patents, having, with Mr. Harding, worked up all the testimony in the former suits of Smith, and always maintained that the Smith patents would be declared void if they ever reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and when the compromise of \$25 royalty was entered into by the majority of the Executive Committee, Mr. Gridley protested against such settlement as being unwise, and not warranted, in his opinion, by the conditions surrounding the case, and urged a continuation of the fight, believing in its ultimate overthrow. In the light of what has since transpired, the millers, might have been saved many thousands of dollars, and these last cases of Russell vs. Kendall and others would not have come to annoy millers and necessitate an expenditure of five or six thousand dollars "sweat" money. However the lesson may be worth all it cost by showing the absolute necessity of carrying all such cases to the "last ditch," regardless of cost, where the claim smacks of fraud, as in this and many others, notably the Lee Cockle Separator.

The demurrer was based on the facts: 1st, that the early and expired patents covered the same invention as the one sued on; 2d, that the assignment to

Russell did not cover the later patents; 3d, that the time in which the complainant could bring suit had expired.

The judge sustained the demurrer upon the validity of the patent, and did not pass upon the others, because there was no necessity for it, and dismissed the bill.

We understand notice has been given of an appeal; but we cannot believe the complainant, who has plead the pauper act, will care to go to further costs, with the fact staring him in the face that certain defeat awaits him. One or two fool millers were frightened into dropping one hundred dollars each into the purse of complainant's attorneys—but we think there will be no more money received from that source in the present condition of the milling industry.

### PETITION TO CONGRESS

For Redress of Grievances, Praying the Enactment of a Law That Will Prevent the Abuse of the Patent System, and the Use of the Courts of the United States as Agencies to Wrongfully Extort Money From the Citizens.

TOO late for this issue there comes to us a petition to Congress with the above heading, containing a copy of the preamble to the resolution introduced by Senator Washburn and Hon. Jas. W. Covert, of New York, into the Senate and House respectively. To frame a bill that will carry out the wishes of the petitioners, do justice to bona fide owners of valuable patents and shut out what is commonly known as the "patent shark," will require much time and careful consideration. Like the Option bill—it hath many sides and some conundrums. As in the option bill, "where to draw the line" will prove a puzzle to the doctors. One move that would cut off thousands of worthless patents would be to declare public property any and all patents that have not been manufactured and put on sale within three or five years from date of issue. Such patented devices, not a sample merely, but a certain number or quantity to be manufactured yearly. Taking the Lee Cockle separator for example, only one machine was ever built under this patent, yet the entire milling community of the United States is threatened unless royalty is paid upon this useless claim.

In our next issue we will publish the preamble referred to in full. In the meantime we trust every milling firm in the country will correspond with their members in congress to aid and abet this effort for relief.



## News Notes.

HOGAN BROS. will build a 150-barrel mill at Sandoval, Ill.

KUTNEWSKY BROS. will build a 30-barrel mill at Redfield, S. D.

F. HAWK will rebuild his mill recently burned at Edon, Ohio.

The flour mill recently burned at Collins, N.Y., is being rebuilt.

C. D. GANZ is building a corn and feed mill, at Chickasha, I.T.

RANKIN & GRIFFITH will remodel their mill at Monroeton, N. C.

The mill at Sprague, Wash., is running day and night to fill China orders.

The Great Western Elevator Company is building a 25,000-bushel house at Bellevue, Minn.

THE Big Bend flouring mills at Davenport, Wash., will increase its capacity from 100 to 200 bbls. daily.

MERRITT & ARNOLD's 80-barrel mill at Louisville, Kans., will soon be put in shape to handle hard as well as soft wheat.

The flour mill at Tracadia, N. C., owned by J. E. Hutchins, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt on a larger scale.

THE L. C. Porter Milling Co., of Winona, recently shipped a car-load of their celebrated flour to the diamond fields of South Africa.

THE Crispin Milling Co., of Hardin, Mo., will move its 100-barrel mill to Richmond, Mo.; the transfer is to be made this month.

TOOLE & GLIDDEN will build a 75-barrel roller mill at New Castle, Ind. The citizens have donated a site and a cash bonus of \$500.

KALLAM & SIMPSON, at Madison, N. C., will remodel their mill to rolls at once; as will also C. R. Daggett, at Brown's Summit, N. C.

CARR & BROWN Co. of Hamilton, O., are overhauling their mill and adding new machinery. The capacity of the mill will be increased to 500 barrels.

A. L. FREDENBURG will rebuild his flour mill at Inkster, N. D., which was burned recently. The new mill will have a capacity of 75 barrels daily.

THE Eli Pettijohn Cereal Co., has been organized at Minneapolis, Minn., to manufacture crushed California wheat, under the old Eli Pettijohn process.

CHARLES T. NEAL, late manager of the Empire mill, Dallas, Texas, is now managing the Wichita Valley Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant, at Wichita Falls, Texas.

W. A. COOMBS of Coldwater, Mich., is making extensive im-

provements in his mills, and also erecting a 30x120-foot two-story warehouse for the storage of flour.

NORTON & Co.'s mill at Chicago, will be remodeled and enlarged to 1,800 barrels daily. The E. P. Allis Co., will furnish the greater part of the machinery.

The millers of Kansas and Oklahoma are already being overrun with orders for corn chop and feed. Their main trouble is, they cannot get enough corn to grind.

CHARLES P. GARTON has purchased the mill owned by the estate of the late John M. Watson at Woodbury, N. J., for \$3,400. The mill will be fitted throughout with new machinery and placed in operation.

D. L. THOMPSON has bought the half interest of the late J. A. Smith in the warehouse on the levee at Hastings, Minn. The latter's half interest in the Hampton elevator has been sold to Bat Steffen of Hastings, and in the Vermillion elevator to E. N. Wallerins of that town.

THE grain-elevator capacity at Minneapolis is being increased about 4,000,000 bushels, making in all a capacity of 25,325,000 bushels, with additional storage capacity by mills of 1,230,000 bushels. The country elevator capacity tributary to Minneapolis is estimated at about 40,000,000 bushels.

## Mill Fires.

THE grist and flour mill at Bridgeton, Pa., burned July 26. Loss \$10,000 to \$15,000.

SILL's flour mills at Meyersburg, Ont., burned July 23d. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$10,000.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada, during July aggregates the enormous sum of \$16,307,000.

THE Sinesac flouring mill at Harrow, Ont., burned Aug. 4th, together with property amounting to \$50,000.

THE flouring mill of Woodman Bros., near Langhorne, Pa., burned July 26th. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$9,000.

MEYER's elevator at Listowel, Ont., together with a large quantity of grain, burned July 30th. Loss \$18,000; insured.

WALKERBARTH & BLAMER's elevator at Independence, Ia., together with property valued at \$8,000, burned July 24th.

JACOBSON & BEAL's elevator and \$4,000 worth of grain at Niantic, Ill., burned Aug. 11. Loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$4,650.

THE Lamberton elevator at Simpson, Minn., burned Aug. 12 together with 6,000 bushels of grain. Loss, \$10,000. The fire was set by tramps.

# PATENTS

## FOR INVENTIONS.

Equal with the interest of those having claims against the government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

**Obtain Patents in the United States and all Foreign Countries, Conduct Interferences, Make Special Examinations, Prosecute Rejected Cases, Register Trade-Marks and Copyrights, Render Opinions as to Scope and Validity of Patents, Prosecute and Defend Infringement Suits, Etc., Etc.**

If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

**THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,**  
618 F STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
P. O. BOX 465. **JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney.**

Cut this out and send it with your inquiry.

THE Newbegin & Co. elevator at Bluemound, Ill., was destroyed by fire Aug. 8th, together with 6,000 bushels of grain. Loss \$9,000; fully insured.

THE grain elevator, office and warehouse of D. Mulligan & Sons at Eldora, Ia., burned Aug. 11. Loss on elevator, \$3,500; insurance, \$2,300.

WENNEGER's flour mill and a quantity of grain and flour at Prairie du Chien, Wis., burned July 26. Loss \$4,000; no insurance. The origin was incendiary.

THE grain elevator of Winter Bros. at Glenwood, Ia., together with a car of grain that was standing on the tracks, burned July 26. Loss \$2,500; insurance \$1,700.

THE elevator of McCaul, Webster & Co., at Aberdeen S. D., burned August 1st. Loss \$4,000 fully insured; 4,000 bushels of wheat and flax were consumed.

THE Big Four elevator at Lafayette, Ind., owned by Sam. Borne, with its contents of 1,800 bushels of wheat, burned July 29th. Loss \$5,000; insurance on building \$1,900.

THE Northwestern elevator at Mankato, Minn., occupied by the Winona Milling Co., burned July 30, together with 40,000 bushels of wheat and over \$2,000 worth of machinery.

LEROY BROTHERS' grist mill and elevator at Benton, O., burned Aug. 7th, with all its contents which includes several thousand bushels of wheat. Loss \$8,000; insurance \$5,000.

THE flour mill at Marion, Ind., owned by Mark, Burge & Lake, burned in a conflagration originating in the lumber yard of

D. B. Sweetser & Co. The total loss on the various properties aggregates \$75,000.

SEYMOUR's elevator, at Kenton, O., burned Aug. 2d. It caught from the engine room and was completely gutted. It contained some 9,000 or 10,000 bushels of wheat and several thousands bushels of oats. Insurance, \$12,000.

GEO. H. THAYER & Co.'s elevator at Huntington, Ind., burned to the ground Aug. 8th, together with about 15,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of oats. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. Loss \$35,000.

THE Forest Elevator and Milling Company's elevator at Forest, Ont., burned Aug. 10, together with 6,000 bushels of wheat and 2,700 bushels of oats owned by R. A. Hill, of Forest. Loss on building, \$1,700; on grain, \$6,000. Insurance, \$1,000 on building, and \$4,000 on grain.

FIRE broke out at noon, Aug. 12th, in the Globe mill at Watertown, Wis., and in a short time communicated to the large elevator close by, both buildings being a total loss. The elevator contained some 16,000 to 18,000 bushels of wheat. Total loss about \$70,000; insurance \$48,000. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the Battle Creek Mach'y Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., and of Thompson & Mould, of Goshen, N. Y., in this issue, which are worthy of notice and will repay careful reading.



## Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

## BUFFALO.

AS I remarked a month ago, an office warming would be the outcome of so much fixing up at room 33 Board of Trade. Now it was not my intention to anticipate the pleasure miller James would enjoy in seeing his friends assembled at the above mentioned warming but it just happened so, and I most humbly beg his pardon. But say, that was a warming.

About noon his Honor, James, mounted the platform in the big room and asked the attention of the gentlemen present for a moment.

Said he: "Gentlemen! Complaints have reached me from many quarters regarding the finishing touches lately put in room 33. I think everything is allright down there, but to settle the question of whether there is too much polish on the wood work or not, I would like to meet you between this hour and some other on the third floor. Perhaps after a mutual understanding we can come to the conclusion and take off a little of the polish."

If Mr. Crittenden hadn't supervised the construction of the building, there is doubt in my mind of its withstanding the shock of the ovation these few remarks brought forth. Everybody, and the canaler on the street corner, thought wheat had suddenly jumped to \$2.40 per bushel and the country was saved in spite of the efforts of our congressmen to ruin it.

But say, as I said before, it was a blow-out. Every banker of distinction, every grain merchant, every elevator manager, and every business man in town connected with the trade in the remotest particular was there to pay his respects to Mr. A. R. James. Some tarried long, some only long enough to take off the first wash on the varnish, but everybody at the finish was willing to admit it was the finest lay-out ever produced in the building. Besides that they were honoring a man who has spunk enough to express an opinion, no matter who differs from the view he considers right. And as a rule we must all admit he generally stands on one of the tenets of the good Yankee platform "with malice toward none and charity to all."

There isn't an office in Buffalo to equal it in style and business combined. Al. Farnum said so when he passed through here a week ago, and in his opinion it equals anything in Chicago and he did not say it for friendship sake either, for

Lon James knows Al. Farnum too well for that.

A change has been made on the floor; no more will we see the old horse play, throwing bags and sample boxes, raising hell generally, when business is a little slack. Under the eye of Os. Seymoure, chairman of the floor committee, this sort of thing will be relegated to a back seat. Also the "watch me," "watch you" business will be looked after. Better get a little molasses and a few feathers. The latter would rest the over-worked brain, while the former is apt to lead to cigarette smoking or something worse. Corn snapping is a relic of old days when an eye did not amount to much. Chairman Seymoure says "quit it" and that settles all argument.

Did anyone ever know of a time when millers were satisfied with trade, no never. Prices are low to be sure, but there is every evidence on all sides that the miller is making money. Not a mill is idle in this section of the country.

Canal freights have ruled steady for a month past at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  on wheat to New York and no likelihood that there will be any improvement for a month to come although the reduction in elevating rates may send stuff this way.

Insurance on the Dodge mill was \$32,000. This has been adjusted and the prospects are good for the erection of a new mill on the site, but Mr. Dodge will have no interest in it.

The northwestern flour stocks are down to 300,000 bbls., the lowest since the opening of navigation. Receipts have fallen off during the month of August nearly one half of what they were last year.

What an innocent Journal the Northwestern Teapot is! Its latest tirade is against certain Press associations, or all of them, as no one is mentioned in particular. Now the animous of the "E Sheet" is that for years past a weekly report of the output of flour as published in the Northwestern Miller had been telegraphed over the country, and credited to that journal. The editor knows this report was faked and ridiculous, and also that no live commercial editor would publish it. Still he managed to delude the Associated Press into sending it out until lately, when they rejected it. The result is he hath another worm knawing his vitals. The Ass. Press has carried that rider too long.

Buffalo trades had a great time during the late hellide hoop in corn. Shorts went around with the globe on their backs while prices were up among the 60ties, only a few had pluck enough to hold on.

Millers would not take hold of wheat when Chicago was

down to  $52\frac{1}{4}$  Sept. They waited until the market had advanced 5 cents and then purchased. For the land sakes where did they expect to see this wheat go? But of course they have made so much money on the short side, and in their opinion the prices of 1850, 50 cents per bushel is about right.

Mr. Hamilton of Kansas, an old miller and wheat buyer in the central part of that state is in town on a visit. He has sold his mill and is making efforts to introduce Kansas hardwinter flour in this market. This is a new thing; none of this flour has ever been sold here. Several of our millers attempted to grind this Russian flint, but failed. Mr. Hamilton, however, assured the millers here that the product of Kansas wheat would equal No. 1 hard Duluth in strength and for all purposes for which it is to be used, in color.

Our millers have not yet taken hold of the old crop of Duluth wheat in the same proportion as last year. With the present low rate of storage and transfer, Rochester will as usual fill up and leave Buffalo in the back ground.

The wheat crop in this state is extra fine in spots and good all around. Only a few sections report partial failure. As far as acreage is concerned it is in excess of last year. No. 2 red winter is being bought for feed at  $56\frac{1}{2}$  cents in this market.

The John T. Noye Company is running on full time in spite of the supposed hard times. Contracts are under way for 2,500 bbls. capacity, all small mills. Machinery for Pillsbury and many other large mills is also being completed. The Spencer-Kellogg Linseed Oil Works is having some special work done.

The elevator war here gave Rochester millers a considerable advantage over their Buffalo and Falls brethren until Aug. 13th when rates dropped to  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent for transferring and 10 days storage, a decline of  $\frac{1}{8}$  from local card rates. This is until further notice. Of course the "floaters" are not in it; they cannot compete with 10 days storage and do the elevation and delivery for  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent besides paying a rebate of \$1.00 per thousand.

The cut was forced by the Kellogg elevator announcing its intention to withdraw from the Association September 1st if flaxseed received by them could not be stored free. The association reported that the Kellogg could consider itself out of the association Aug. 1st.

As far as that house is now concerned it is a floater and if I owned a vessel it would not unload there at any price. Boycott the floaters and all vessels unloading there will be strictly observed. It was a

foolish move and for the life of me, I cannot see how Manager Budd would allow the owners to take such a step.

Line managers after two months haggling finally decided to disagree. Flour will now be brought down from Duluth at the lowest rate obtainable which is about 10c. per cwt. to New York.

No. 1 hard is only 5c lower to-day than it was last year and flour about 50c per bbl. lower. What in the Sam Hill is the matter with people crying about high flour and low wheat.

There is a new mill in town, out on Seneca Street; it is only a feed mill now but the Pennsylvania crowd running it intend to improve the plant for flour next year—if all goes right.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.

## DULUTH.

THE past four weeks have been fairly active for the millers and grain men at the head of Lake Superior, indeed the sales have been in advance of expectations. In the face of the unsettled condition of business, generally, and a weak market the output and sales have been remarkable. The first two weeks of August have been especially busy ones—the first week being a record breaker. The first week of the month all previous records were eclipsed, in production the figures being 98,068 bbls., as compared with 95,000 bbls. the week before, which up to that time was in advance of previous records. For the corresponding week one year ago the output was 39,117 bbls., 25,061 bbls. two years ago and 7,572 in 1891. Last week the production dropped, somewhat, as but five mills were running. Sales, for the past two weeks have been active, and have been in excess of the output. About the only reason assigned for the activity is the exceedingly low price of flour—which has touched the lowest point in its history here—and a general desire to lay in stocks under such circumstances because of the bargains offered. There is also a disposition on the part of merchants to lay in a good stock just prior to the change to the new crop, in order to bridge over the lull in manufacture inerent to that period. The domestic market has been fairly active and has taken about two-thirds of the recent output. The export trade is firmer than it was in July and during the first half of this month was exceedingly brisk. Mill-stuffs are also in fair demand at good figures. For the first week in August the exports were 40,000 bbls.; the greatest exports in any one week before were 33,541, in the week ending May 26 last. Mill stocks this week amount to 75,875 bbls. compared

with 71,146 a week ago, and 21,304 a year ago.

The following shows the output of flour for the four weeks ending Aug. 4, from the mills at the lead of the lake with comparisons:

1894.	Bbls.	1893.	Bbls.	1892.	Bbls.
Aug. 4 98,068		Aug. 5 39,117		Aug. 6 25,061	
July 28 95,924		July 29 39,893		July 29 27,123	
July 21 62,481		July 22 41,378		July 23 17,144	
July 14 11,706		July 15 37,639		July 16 27,295	

Exports for the same time were: Aug. 4, 39,783 bbls.; July 28, 25,064 bbls.; July 21, 16,524 bbls.; July 14, 5,814 bbls. For the corresponding dates last year the figures were in bbls. as follows: Aug. 5, 6,505 bbls.; July 29, 17,353 bbls.; July 22, 7,857 bbls.; July 15, 8,750 bbls.

Quotations as furnished by the mills on Monday, this week, were; for car lots per bbl. of 196 lbs. as follows:

First Patents, in wood.....	\$3.25 6/32
Second patents, in wood.....	3.10 6/32
Fancy bakers', in wood.....	2.10 6/32
Export bakers', in wood.....	2.06 2/10
Low grades, in bags.....	1.96 1/70

A discount is made from flour in wood in favor of sacks as follows: On 280 and 140-lb. jute bags and 98-lb. cotton sacks, 20c; 49-lb. cotton sacks, 10c; paper sacks, 20c. In 24-lb. cotton sacks, the price is the same as in wood. In half-barrels, 30c extra is charged. When packages are furnished by the buyer, 30c is deducted from the price in wood.

London quotations, c. i. f. in 280 lb sacks, are: Bakers', 13s 6d @ 14s; patents, 21s @ 22s.

The following board of trade figures show the production of flour, and the receipts of grain and flour for July, compared:

	1894.	1893.
Flour bbls. produced, Dul.	76,751	39,019
" " received Sup.	183,019	99,161
Wheat, bus.	534,263	548,708
Corn, "	2,159,528	489,459
Oats, "	2,994	439
Barley, "	39,249	406
Flax, "	211	135

The shipments of flour and grain during July this year, as compared with July last year, were as follows:

	1894.	1893.
Flour from Dul. bbls.	528,066	776,997
" " Sup.	182,948	99,161
Wheat, bus.	2,635,084	3,380,535
Corn, "	1,862	439
Oats, "	1,857	439
Rye, "	439	439
Flaxseed "	439	439
Barley, "	5,181	439

The demand for flour at Liverpool and London has been fair, but at figures so low that the manufacturer could see but a shade of profit and shipments to these ports have been light. Shipments have been made to Finland, Christiania and Gothenburg, but the bulk of the past month's exports have gone to the Netherlands, Glasgow and Leith. Wheat shipments have been unusually light.

While there is a temporary lull in manufacture, the outlook is good and it is certain that considerable flour will be made within the next six weeks, and before the new crop begins to demand attention. Prices are not just what the millers would like but upon the whole there is a good feeling in milling circles and a fairly satisfactory condition of affairs prevails.

The sensation in wheat handling and milling circles during the past month was the lowering of elevator charges by President Hill's system and

the subsequent cut of other elevators to meet the change. Last week the Eastern Minnesota railway issued a circular, announcing that the Eastern Railway Company desiring to secure to farmers shipping facilities at cost and the highest price for their wheat, would on and after Aug. 10, 1894, and until further notice make rates that are only half those then in force for handling sound grain through the Great Northern elevators. The schedule is as follows:

Receiving, elevating and discharging (including 15 days free storage)  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per bushel; old rate (including 20 days storage)  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents.

Storage for each succeeding thirty days or fraction,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent; present rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent for each fifteen days.

Cleaning and blowing, nothing; old rate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. The right to limit storage and charges to forty-five days, between May 15 and Dec. 1, is reserved.

President J. J. Hill has had this change under advisement for some time, being prompted to the move by the low price of wheat, which must inevitably drive the farmers of the northwest out of wheat raising unless storage and shipping are reduced to the minimum.

General Manager Farrington of the Eastern expressed the opinion that even the other elevators would be affected but little, as they are in the habit of buying all the wheat their elevators will hold, against which they sell futures. The small commission men hail the new schedule with delight, as they have been paying full rates while heavy dealers received a reduction.

The other elevators have already announced a similar reduction, and Minneapolis will also have to fall in line to protect her trade. Whatever may be the effect on millers and milling, and the head of the lakes as a wheat receiving point, the fact is that holders of elevator stock are mad clear through, and they have said some uncomplimentary things about Mr. Hill. The records given by the great president seem plausible, but local elevator men do not accept them wholly. They say he is trying to cripple certain competing concerns and to prevent the erection of other elevators by farmers and others. In the face of this action the farmers will hardly go ahead with their scheme to erect an elevator here, and other contemplated elevators will be postponed. Computing on a basis of 30,000,000 bushels capacity at Duluth and Superior and an ordinary years business the difference, as figured out by grain men, will be something like \$200,000 in earnings on the

part of the elevators. The difference, when the elevator systems of the northwest are considered, will be great.

Had Mr. Hill had the good of the farmer only in mind, it is thought he would have made a reduction in the freight rates from the west. There is much opposition to the movement heard; it necessarily reduces the value of elevator property, which has hardly been up to a paying basis for the past year or two. There are about \$2,500,000 invested in elevators at the head of the lakes and the earnings must be considerable to make the investment pay. If there is necessity to make these reductions in order to make wheat raising profitable, it would seem, from the standpoint of a wayfarer that it would have been a better thing to have reduced the carrying charges from the wheat country here. The rate now in force on the Great Northern and on the Northern Pacific, as well as from Fargo to Duluth is 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per bushel or very nearly one fifth of the selling price of wheat in this market. The rates from other points in the Red River Valley, are on the same basis as those from Fargo.

The freight rate is altogether the biggest charge against the farmer—it is so heavy that the elevator charge is as nothing. If freight rates had been reduced from 1 to 2 cents a bushel from the Red River Valley the farmer would have been much better satisfied, and would have reaped a greater benefit. The cost of shipping a bushel of wheat from Duluth to New York City, lake and rail, a distance of 1,500 miles is now 7 cents a bushel, or 2 cents less than the rate from Fargo to Duluth, a distance of 250 miles. The distance from Buffalo to New York City is about 500 miles, and from Duluth to Buffalo by lake, about 1,000 miles. The western rate is out of all proportion to the eastern rate, after all legitimate allowances have been made in favor of the far western lines. The wheat rate from Minneapolis to Duluth, 150 miles, is 3 cents a bushel, or less than one third the rate from Fargo, 100 miles further.

Elevator interests here are quite certain that there ought to be a reduction of these rates of freight, in the interest of the farmer, but Mr. Hill evidently knows his business and will come to the head of the lakes as the Standard Oil Company goes into certain fields—there would be no elevator charges if it was necessary or desirable to drive out competition. It is not in the interest of the farmer, but of Mr. Hill and his transportation companies. The old gentleman has the power, the disposition and has acted, and I don't just now

think of any way by which the other elevator systems can help themselves — indeed, there seems to be cause for rejoicing that he did not abolish these tolls in toto. The farmers would have elected him governor had he done so, even while he twisted a stiletto under their fifth rib in the way of freight charges from the Red River Valley.

Wheat raising has become so unprofitable in the northwest that a strong effort will be made to reduce the acreage in the future. Governor Nelson, who has considerable influence with the farmers is urging them to abandon wheat raising, in a measure, and diversify their products. In a recent speech the Governor showed that with the exception of wheat and flour, almost all farm products were consumed in the U. S. at fixed, staple prices—of all the products of the north western farm wheat is the least profitable. He presented a tabulated statement of some of the leading products for 12 months of the year 1893, with the average price at St. Paul for the entire year, and for the first seven months of this year. It was as follows:

	1893.	1894.
Wheat.....	62	61
Oats.....	29	32
Barley.....	88	43
Potatoes.....	60	58
Flax.....	1.04	1.26
Eggs.....	17	12
Full Creamery Cheese.....	12	11
Extra Creamery Butter.....	23	19
Fancy Creamery Butter.....	21	17
Corn.....	36	34
Timothy Hay.....	8.35	8.30
Wild Hay.....	5.91	5.81
Hogs.....	6.24	4.81
Cattle.....	3.11	3.51
Sheep.....	3.84	2.43

From these figures he pointed to the advisability of going out of the business, as both relatively and intrinsically wheat was the least profitable. He also showed that the middle man did not make large profits on the wheat—that the difference in price between Duluth and Liverpool was the amount of necessary expense of handling the grain. To verify this, he presented a statement showing the average price of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth and Liverpool for the months of November, 1893, and May and June, 1894, together with elevator charges, insurance, lake and canal and ocean rates from Duluth to Liverpool as follows:

Average price of 1 Hd. at Duluth.....	\$60.64
Elevator and other charges at Duluth.....	01.30
Lake rate, insurance and elevator charges at Buffalo.....	08.67
Canal rate, Buffalo to New York.....	03.85
Insurance, weighing and towing at New York.....	00.50
Elevator transfer to steamer at New York.....	01.00
Ocean rate, New York to Liverpool.....	03.51
Marine insurance, N.Y. to Liverpool.....	00.50

Cost c. i. f. at Liverpool.....	\$75.42
Price paid for No. 1 Hd. at Liverpool during same period.....	76.46
Profit to exporter.....	\$01.04

In 1893 the United States exported 120,000,000 of wheat; Argentine, 31,500,000 bushels; India, 32,000,000 bushels; Australia, 10,000,000 bushels; Chili, 4,000,000 bushels, and Canada,



## LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,  
SUPERIOR, WIS.

6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.

L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

## Daisy Roller Mill Co.,

Proprietors.

DAISY ROLLER MILLS,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.

H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.

5,500,000 bushels. Total, 203,000,000 bushels.

These figures seem to show that the American farmer, with his surplus of 120,000,000 bush. has to content in the markets of Europe with a surplus of 230,000,000 bushels.

For the new crop now being threshed, all reports agree that it will be up to the average in amount, and there is pretty reliable data to the effect that Duluth will receive more wheat during 94-5, than during the crop year about closed. The excessive heat and dry weather came too late to materially affect the yield. The barley is well rounded and plump. New barley is already being received.

There is no improvement in lake freight rates, so far as vessel owners are concerned. But little wheat chartering has been done during the past week or two. Tonnage was contracted this week to Buffalo at 1½ ct. a bushel. Rates on ore and lumber are also low. Considerable of both commodities are moving.

Per Larka has been appointed by Collector Olund, deputy, to be stationed on the dock, at Inman's tug office.

The Chicago and St. Paul lines have virtually lost all hold on the flour business, and entertain no hopes of regaining anything like their share of it this season. Ever since the

northern lines adopted a rate of 22½ cents, based on the rate previously agreed on by the eastern lines, a few weeks ago, almost all the business has been moving through Duluth. The western lines were unable to make arrangements with their lake lines to meet the advanced rate of the northern lines, nor is there any likelihood of their being able to do so this season, which is now so far advanced that the lake lines want to scramble for all the business available any way they can. Early next year, however, the western lines will try to make some arrangements whereby they will not be entirely scooped as they were this summer.

The Duluth Elevator Co., whose stock is controlled by Peavy, of Minneapolis will reorganize under the name of the Globe Elevator Co. The reorganization will be under the laws of Wisconsin. The system consists of three elevators with a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels, one of the largest systems in the country. R. G. Barnum who has been the secretary will retire to represent the St. Anthony and Red River Valley Elevator Co.

The big Imperial mill is idle for a portion of this week.

Duluth's splendid new board of trade building, a cut of which appears in this issue of the U. S. MILLER, is rapidly

nearing completion. It is built of handsome brown stone and ornamental brick, and is a handsome and massive building. The building is to be ready for occupancy by April 1. The board will inventory the property at \$350,000.

General business in Duluth and the northwest is better than it was at this time last year and the outlook here, from all standpoints in various lines of business, is encouraging. The Duluth bank clearings show an increase of from 60 to 80 per cent over last year.

DULUTH, Aug. 13. J. F. H.

## SUPERIOR.

The mills in this city have had a good average month all round, in fact, for two weeks during the past four, have exceeded former records in production. Sales too, have been well up to, if not in excess of the producing point, and while trades have been made on close margins there has been a fair profit on the aggregate transactions. Freights have held low both for the domestic and foreign trade, and both trades have been active buyers. Foreign rates have an upward tendency on account of large contracts ahead, and are quoted today as follows in cents per 100 lbs.: Liverpool 23.50; London 26.50; Amsterdam, Rotter-

dam, 32.50; Bristol 27.34; Bremen 32.50; Dundee 31; Glasgow 27; Leith 30. The lake and rail situation is practically unchanged, being still on a basis of 17½ cts. per 100 lbs. to New York. There are rumors, however, of slashing which is soon to take effect. The Merchants Transportation Co. has recently become a competitor for inland and export business, and has diverted considerable export trade via of Montreal, which heretofore was done through New York, Boston, etc. The lowest rates are shown below, by two routes, to the seaboard and other points, in cents per 100 lbs.

From Superior to:	Lake and rail.	All rail.	Across lake.
New York.....	17½	32½	30½
Montreal.....	15½	32½	30½
Boston.....	19½	34½	32½
Philadelphia.....	15½	30½	28½
Syracuse.....	15½	30½	28½
Baltimore.....	14½	29½	27½
Reading or Harrisburg.....	15½	30½	28½
Albany, Troy, Schenectady.....	16½	31½	29½
Utica.....	16½	31½	29½
Syracuse.....	15½	29½	28½
Buffalo, Erie.....	10	25	23
Binghamton.....	15½	31	29
Chicago.....	10	12½	.....
Detroit.....	10	21½	.....
Cleveland.....	10	22½	.....

\*Export rate.

The production, receipts and shipments of flour, and receipts and shipments of wheat during July, and the same month for the two previous years, were as follows:

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Flour produced, Superior bbls.	137,244	99,101	.....
Flour produced, Duluth, bbls.	53,972	39,049	57,455

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Flour received, bbls.	406,546	55,701	560,128
Wheat received, bushels	1,962,201	2,495,430	2,307,435

## SHIPMENTS.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Flour, bbls.	576,754	890,517	619,097
Wheat, bus.	2,515,021	3,390,835	3,121,612

\*A few thousand bushels of corn, oats, rye and flaxseed were also received and shipped.

The stock of grain at the head of the lakes is being reduced slowly, the shipments being very light for the past month. The shortage, for milling purposes, which was at one time anticipated did not come about, and there is now no fear of it. The amount of wheat and grain in store at the head of the lake with the amount at Minneapolis, is shown in the appended table:

Grades.	Bushels.
No. 1 hard	1,288,732
No. 1 northern	2,330,276
No. 2 northern	11,672
No. 3 spring	30,627
No grade	2,615
Rejected and condemned	17,011
Special bin	19,497

Total wheat in store	3,798,510
Decrease during the week	351,447
In store and afloat last year	4,149,957
Decrease for the week last year	431,217
Wheat in store at Minneapolis	7,757,532
Decrease wheat at Minneapolis	337,802

The visible supply of wheat in this country for the week ended Saturday, August 4, 1894, as shown by the board of trade figures, shows an increase of 2,857,000 bushels, as against an increase of 75,000 bushel for the corresponding week last year, and an increase of 2,087,000 bushel the corresponding week two years ago.

Quite a flurry was caused in grain and milling circles last week, by the cutting in two, elevator charges, by the Great Northern elevator interests. A. Harrington, the head of the east end elevators, believes he sees an injury to the wheat business here, so far as the mills are concerned, and claims it will give Buffalo cheaper wheat and equalize the cost of flour at the east and west to the extent of the difference in rates. Others think it will popularize the head of the lakes as a wheat centre and build up a greater business than has heretofore been enjoyed.

A decided step has been taken to procure the much talked of and much needed sample market for the board of trade and mill men. At the session of the council last week, the following resolution was finally passed:

Whereas, Negotiations are now pending between the Superior board of trade and the Eastern Minnesota Railway company for the establishment of sample yards in this city for the convenience of and to afford better facilities for the transacting of the grain and milling interests of Superior, and

Whereas, The establishment of said yards will necessitate the construction of much additional trackage in their yards which cross Belknap street and make the construction of a

viaduct across said yards an absolute necessity, therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of and in consideration for the great benefits which will accrue to the business interests of the city; that the city of Superior hereby authorizes and instructs its proper city officials to enter into an agreement with the Eastern Minnesota Railway company and agree to construct the approaches to said viaduct, and that the same be completed upon the completion of such viaduct, provided, however, that said Eastern Minnesota Railway company will construct said viaduct immediately and put in the necessary trackage and extend to the grain and milling interests of Superior the same facilities enjoyed by similar interests in other cities for a sample market.

A. M. Todd the well known miller in speaking of the action of the council said that the movement would be of great benefit to the city, and he predicted the largest market west of Chicago. This action has been what the board of trade especially desired, as without this market the organization was without much value. By means of this sample your cars of wheat coming in from the west, will be left for at least 24 hours on the tracks, a sample of the grain they contain can be placed on the board of trade, and the millers and others will have an opportunity of bidding on and buying the grain for as much as it is worth to them before an arbitrary grade and its attendant price is fixed. This advantage to the millers is so obvious that it has been a standing wonder why the market has not been established before; moreover it will be an inducement for the large grain men of the west and north to establish offices in this city, giving to Superior ultimately, all the advantages that surround other important manufacturing, shipping and storing centres.

The first car of new wheat for the head of the lakes was received Saturday, from Mooreton, N. D., it was of good quality, but shrunken, so that it was deficient in weight. It graded No. 1 Northern and brought  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. premium over September price. It will be some little time before wheat of the new crop begins to arrive in considerable quantities, although the crop is well in hand throughout the northwest. There is still much speculation as to the total yield, one authority placing the amount at 125,000,000 bushels for the spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas. This is probably high by 20,000,000 bushels, although figures are produced to prove the approximate correctness of the esti-

mates. The quality is known to be up to the average and perhaps no better, but this insures a good price to the farmers, which means much for the prosperity of the entire northwest. The farmers in this section, too, have something else to which they will look for profits besides wheat. There has already commenced a diversified farming and where last year and on previous years all attention was given to wheat, now, in addition to that staple there is to be found corn, barley, flax, rye, hogs and other farm products. Flax, corn and pork are high and will pay well, much better than wheat. Enough of the crop of the northwest is already in hand and assured to determine the condition of the farmers for the next year. There will be considerable money in their hands and they will have a healthful credit; all in all they will be in better shape than for any previous time within the past three years.

The report of Chairman Kelly, of the Lake Superior car service association for July shows 10,610 cars of commodities handled, as against 12,324 for the same month last year. But for the great railroad strike there would undoubtedly have been an increase over last year's figures. The Great Northern system handled 5,484 over half the entire number and the St. Paul & Duluth 2,035. Of the cars handled 5,354 were loaded with grain, 2,432 with coal or coke and 1,001 with lumber.

Owing to large and unaccountable shortages in cargoes of wheat between this city and Buffalo, the finance committee of the Lake Carriers' Association at a meeting held at Cleveland passed the following resolution: "It is understood and agreed that the vessel waives all claims for payment for overage in grain cargoes, and shall not be responsible for shortages in excess of one-third bushel per 1,000 bushels carried. The vessel to collect freight on actual out-turn and to deliver all grain carried." Heretofore losses have been made up by owners of the boats and the expense has been considerable. If the members agree to embody the foregoing clause in their bills of lading it will relieve them of responsibility for shortages. Copies have been forwarded to each member.

For various reasons the employment bureaus at the head of the lake failed to reap a harvest in sending men to the harvest fields, this year. Heretofore they have done a great business in dragging the highways and byways and pouring an army of worthless fellows into the rural district to join the honest dance. Farmers seem to be have combined to

do their own work, and the plan worked much better than heretofore with raw and lazy dock "rats." One employment agency, for instance, that has been in the custom of sending out hundreds of men, this year received a request from the J. L. & E. B. Grandin wheat farm, the largest in the Dakotas, for three good cooks. These to be paid \$25 a month and board, as against \$75 on previous years. The rates for harvesters ran from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, with plenty of men applying. This is about half the previous rates paid.

Theoretical, practical and fancy farmers from the State University have been investigating the soil in this county, and especially about Superior, with reference to its crop producing possibilities. They will make a report later. The Professors, Goff, King and Craig expressed their surprise that the people here should permit the immense amount of bran and mill offal to be shipped east, instead of being fed to stock here. They estimated at the rate the mills ground last week that there was enough bran and shorts made here to feed 40,000 cows. They also made some very interesting figures on feeding bran to sheep, for growing and fattening purposes, showing that this feed could be made as good as any other kind of feed.

It is probable that within a comparatively short time ocean steamers will enter the port of Superior and the flour and wheat to meet foreign demand will be shipped directly across the Atlantic without a transfer being necessary. Last week the Daisy Milling Co. loaded a 1,000 ton cargo of flour on the Arabian for Montreal, where the cargo will be transferred to an ocean steamer, making but the one transfer to foreign ports. The route was around the lakes to the eastern extremity of lake Erie, through the Welland canal, then lake Ontario, down the St. Lawrence river avoiding the rapids by passing through the Lachine canal, thence again by the St. Lawrence river to Montreal. Arrangements have been entered into by this Milling Co. with the Merchants Transportation Co. and all their foreign orders will hereafter follow this route. W. N. Anderson, who has charge of the shipping for the Daisy Co. said: "When the work now in progress on the Soo canal is completed, large boats will have no trouble in passing that canal and it will only remain for the Welland and Lachine canals to be enlarged and the problem of a deep water way to the sea is solved.

The statement of traffic through the Sault canal for July shows that the east bound



freight aggregated 1,317,928 tons; west bound 319,690; total 1,637,618. This is considerable less than during July last year. The shipments of iron ore to the east show an increase. Last month they reached 915,291 tons, while in July last year they amounted to 836,327 tons. The lumber shipments also show an increase, amounting to 113,152,000 feet against 97,520,000 feet the same month last year. Flour and wheat shipments show a decrease, flour falling off over 250,000 bbls. and wheat about 1,800,000 bus. The west bound shipments show decreases in every item, coal having fallen off over 330,000 tons. Passenger traffic shows an increase. In July the east bound passengers numbered 3,443, against 2,445 last year. The west bound passengers were July '94, 3,806; in July 1893, 2,906.

W. H. Barclay, who will close out his milling interests at Fergus Falls this month expects to have his mill in this city in operation early in September.

Mill stuff finds ready sale at slightly increased prices. One firm last week declined an order for 160 cars. Prices f. o. b. at the mill for bran and midlings are \$13 to \$13.50.

A. A. Freeman, who has charge of the Freeman Milling Co's. sales east of the Alleghany mountains, was in the city last week. He reports fair sales and predicts a good business for the remainder of the season.

Edward W. Arndt, assistant manager of the Daisy Roller mill, sailed last week for Great Britain, where he expects to be in the interest of his company, for about three months.

The several coal companies at the head of the lake will receive in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 tons of coal this season. One strike of several weeks duration on the part of the heavers, has just been worn out, but another one is threatened. Fifteen to twenty cargoes of coal are on the way up, and a blockade is feared.

Already the elevator cut is bearing fruit and the move will result in great benefit to the mills and wheat men of this city. A number of prominent grain men from Minneapolis, the Dakotas and elsewhere have been in town to look over the situation and establish offices here. Three new memberships were brought on the board of trade Saturday, among them, O. H. Perry, of Perry, Benton & Anheier. This is a large firm of good standing. They have offices in the board of trade building and will issue 10,000 circulars to the farmers of the west, relating to their new location.

Geo. S. Barnes, formerly a heavy operator of Fargo, has been in town. He said: "Here

is the place for the transaction of the wheat business of the northwest. It will not be long before this is the greatest primary wheat market in the northwest." Referring to the new crop Mr. Barnes said: "The crop in Dakota will be equal at least to that of last year though I hardly think the quality will be better. There will be much shrunken wheat in certain localities. Three-quarters of all the wheat was down to-day and next week if there shall be no rains, threshing will be in full blast from one end of the belt to the other. Of course, the grain will be rushed off to market and if the heavy fall rains which we are now fearing shall hold off, there will be a great rush of wheat."

The new elevator rates, as well as the new sample yards, are attracting general attention to Superior and wheat men are coming to town to take advantage of them. Mr. Hill has more than cut the charges in two. He makes the rate half a cent for 15 days, and then half a cent for the next 30 days, or part thereof, with no charge for blowing and cleaning. This is an excellent thing for Superior millers. Under the old rule if a Superior miller went to the Duluth Board of Trade to buy wheat, the elevator men would make him pay at least 1/2 cent more than wheat was worth. As the charges were 1 1/4 cents per bushel for storage, the elevator men would thus bid up the Superior millers and still have 3/4 of a cent left for storage charges and one quarter of a cent more than they will receive since Hill cut the rates. The mill men are happy over the new arrangement, and especially on account of the sample yard. E. T. C.

SUPERIOR, Aug. 13.

## LONDON.

AS might be expected the weather at the present moment is the sole topic of conversation amongst agriculturists and flour millers, and it is somewhat important for the British farmer that we have experienced lately such stormy weather that a large proportion of the best cereal crops are laid. Bright sunshiny weather is what is required at the moment for already harvest has begun in earnest in many parts of the southern, home and eastern counties. The accounts of harvest prospects coming from different parts of the country vary greatly, the damage done by the heavy rains being very great in some localities and light in others. In some localities the difficulties of the farmers are enhanced by the fact that the barley is as ripe as the wheat and although barley may be left standing until it is dead ripe while wheat must be cut

some ten days before that period, it will be found impossible for farmers in many places to get the wheat all in sheaves soon enough to pay the necessary attention to the barleys.

The wheat and flour markets, under the influence of the most favorable crop reports from the various wheat growing countries, particularly Russia and France, have this month relapsed into a condition of extreme dullness and prices have given way all along the line. During the last week there has been a more healthy tone but still prices are lower than they have been for some considerable time and in the case of flour, American is selling at prices never heard of before. Yesterday at Mark Lane No. 1 Hard Manitoba wheat was quoted ex ship at 25s 9d, Hard Duluth 25s 6d, No. 1 Northern Spring 24s 9d, Kansas 22s, Red Winter 21s 9d, per 496 lbs. River Plate wheats 20s 6d, Russian from 20s, to 22s 6d, Australian and New Zealand 24s and No. 2 Club Calcutta 22s per 496 lbs. As for flour there was a very poor demand. The leading Minneapolis brands are quoted at 20s to 20s 6d, ex ship, and those a shade under for quality at 20s. The following prices were demanded for well known brands of St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago flours at Mark Lane market, which if delivered to Bakers would be at least 1s 6d added to the price.

### MILWAUKEE FLOUR.

Manigold Patent.....	19s 6d
do Bakers'.....	14s
Daisy Mills Tip Top.....	19s
do Bakers'.....	14s
Sanderson's Best.....	19s 6d
do Arcade.....	14s 6d
Lily of Killarney.....	19s 6d
Cromwell.....	13s 6d

### CHICAGO FLOUR.

Brigg's Patent.....	19s 6d
Star & Crescent.....	16s 6d
Better than Best.....	20s 6d

### MANITOBA FLOUR.

Prairie.....	20s 6d
Five Lilies.....	22s 6d
Bakers'.....	15s 9d

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The tenth Convention and the 16th annual general meeting of the National Association of British and Irish Millers was held at Belfast, Ireland, on Tuesday, July 3d and three following days.

The selection of the City of Belfast, the largest and most prosperous commercial and manufacturing city in Ireland, as the locality for this year's Convention, could scarcely have been more happy, and the arrangements made to make the Convention a pleasant and interesting one as regards the

pleasure trips and gatherings, and a successful one as regards the business portion of the programme, were so well arranged that no other result could be expected. In fact, this year's annual general meeting promises to bring about some practical good to the trade at large, and it is looked upon as having been one of the most successful in this respect that the National Association has held. After the annual report had been presented to the meeting, the retired President addressed a few words to the meeting on the work of the Council of the Association and he then introduced the President elect to the meeting in whose favor he retired. Mr. John Mooney of Dublin on taking the chair, after thanking the members for the honor they had done him said, he was glad to inform the Association that the number of members on the roll was larger than that of last year, notwithstanding that death has removed some of the old and well-known friends of an unusually large number. The Council, after a conference with the Master Bakers' Association, were prepared to deliver flour in bags of 140 lbs., or, in fact, any other weight, when their customers desired them to do so at the time of purchase. (Applause.) With reference to grain contracts, he was of the opinion that they should act in concert with the London Corn Trade Association, because the time had arrived when a form of contract, which shall embody the just requirements of the milling trade, should be drawn up on behalf of that Association. (Applause.) Then, coming to the question of railway rates, he believed that every member of the Association should impress upon the member of Parliament for his division the desirability of supporting Mr. Mundella's Bill to amend the Railway & Canal Traffic Act of 1888, and that no railway rates should be paid if they exceeded the rates in force up to December 31, 1892. (Applause.) He as their President would do all he could to develop and safeguard the interests of the Association. (Loud applause.) The treasurer's accounts having been passed and the election of the officers and councilmen for the preceding year, the members and friends to the number of 250 adjourned to luncheon which was by invitation of the local committee.

After luncheon, a number of private carriages, sent by members of the local committee, were in waiting outside the Grand Central Hotel for the purpose of taking the ladies for a drive through the city and the suburbs, and while the ladies were thus engaged the business meeting was resumed, but on account of the small attendance

of millers and the importance of the subject under discussion, the meeting was adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

In the evening the Lord Mayor gave a reception to the delegates and a number of invited guests, in the Town Hall. The gathering was a very brilliant affair, the speeches short and to the point, and the miscellaneous "makes-up" thoroughly characteristic of Irish hospitality. The function terminated at ten o'clock, the band playing the National Anthem as the guests separated.

On the second day the members occupied themselves exclusively to social enjoyment. A visit was paid to Portrush and the Giant's Causeway, a special train which left Belfast at 9:15 a. m. being engaged by Mr. John Mooney, the president, to convey the party, which numbered upwards of 200, accompanied by their lady friends, to the favorite Northern Summer resort. On the return to Belfast in the evening there was a smoking concert which lasted until the small hours of the morning, songs, glees, recitations, etc., diversifying the programme.

On the Thursday morning a strong muster of members assembled at ten o'clock and took part in a lively discussion on "Wheat Contracts", after which the matter was referred to a committee to deal with the whole subject. After the committee had been elected, the president, Mr. John Mooney called upon Mr. Emerson to read his paper on Bi-Metallism which was very interesting.

The Chairman, speaking for the meeting, thanked Mr. Emerson for the very able paper which he had read. It was a paper, the chairman remarked, which must have cost much thought and great labor, and whether those present agreed with Mr. Emerson or not, they were all under a heavy debt for that instructive and suggestive paper.

A lively discussion followed the reading of this paper, but members seemed to be about equally divided on the question. The meeting soon afterwards closed. The afternoon was given up to visit mills, bakeries and other factories. In the evening was the annual banquet.

Friday, the fourth and concluding day, was entirely devoted to recreation. At 10 a. m. a special train left Belfast to convey a party of some 160 to Newcastle, in County Down. That popular watering place is separated by three miles from Tollymore Park, the beautiful demesne of Lord Roden. The visitors were conveyed thither in brakes, which they left in the park in order to enjoy a stroll through one of the most beautiful spots in the British Isles. The ground color of

the landscape was green, but the prevailing hues varied from the sombre shades of the Mourne Mountains to the light and tender tints of the sward, the picture being completed by the Shimna River, which foamed and sparkled between banks gay with rhododendrons and other bright flowers. Before returning to the brakes, a group was collected and photographed by Mr. Kilpatrick, this time under better conditions than at the Giant's Causeway on the second day. Luncheon was served at one o'clock in a spacious hall close by the station. That meal despatched, while some who had not enjoyed the opportunity that morning, proceeded to Tollymore, the majority of the party strolled into the grounds of Donard Lodge, the seat of Lord Annesley, which is close by. There a beautiful waterfall attracted a great deal of admiration. The start homewards was made at about half-past five, Belfast being reached at 20 minutes to 7, and the Convention came to an end in the evening with a Ball at the Grand Central Hotel, Belfast.

DRESSER.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 1894.

#### THE UTAH CONSOLIDATION.

The various mills included in the Utah consolidation under the name of the Inter-Mountain Milling Co., notice of which was previously made in this paper, are: Taylorsville and West Jordan Mills, R. E. Miller, Pioneer Roller Mills, Wasatch Milling Co., Salt Lake Mill and Elevator Co., Bennion & Bennion, Wm. Cooper, the Murray mill, and three Salt Lake City mills.—Ex.

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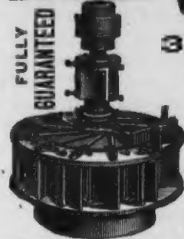
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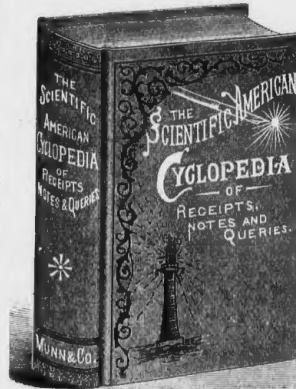
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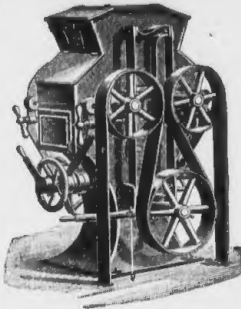
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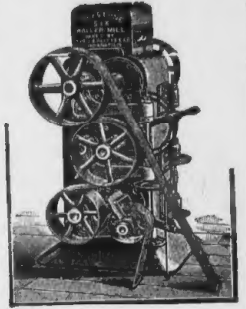
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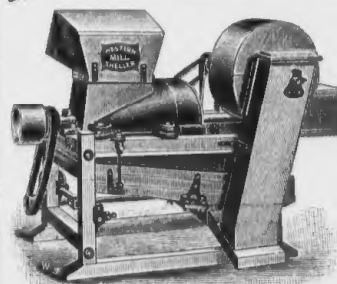
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